BOMBAY COURIER.

Published every Saturday and Tuesday Morning.

VOL. XLI. NUMBER 2075.] TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1831. [PRICE RS. 13 PER QUARTER.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. FRITH BOMANJEE AND CO.—Beg to state that the Interest and Responsibility of Mr Robert Frith in their establishment, has ceased from the 31st July last.

[493] *Bombay 14th Sept* 1831.

NOTICE.—The price of Travancore Pepper is reduced from this date until further notice, to Rupees Forty five (45) per Candy of (500) Five hundred Pounds. Samples may be seen, and particulars known, by application at the office of Messrs. REMINGTON AND CO. *Bombay*, Messrs. MACKINTOSH AND CO. *Calcutta*, Messrs. ARBUTHNOT AND CO *Madras*, or to the "*Commercial Agent* of the Travancore Government" *Alleppey*.

SOOBROW.
Dewan,

TREVANDRUM,
1st September, 1831. [494]

FOR SALE.—At the Courier Office,

The Bombay Calendar for 1831,	5 0 0
Indian ditto,.....	2 2 0
Blank Powers of Attorney,.....	0 2 0
Ditto Interest Bonds,.....	0 2 0
Do. Policies,.....	1 0 0
Do. Bills of Lading, per set,.....	0 2 0
Do. Respondentia Bonds,.....	0 2 0
Do. Bills of Exchange, per set,....	0 2 0
Plans of the Island,.....	1 0 0
Traveller's Itinerary,.....	5 0 0
Insolvent Debtors' Act,.....	3 0 0

LETTER-PRESS PRINTING, neatly executed on moderate terms. [495]

FOR SALE. A few Copies of the English Sporting Magazine, from Nov. 1830 to April 1831. For particulars apply to SHREECRUSTNA JAGONNATHJEE, at the Courier office. [496]

JUST PUBLISHED,

THE INDIAN CALENDAR for the year 1832 shewing the correlative dates according to the various modes of reckoning time among the HINDOOS, PARSEES, MUSSULMEN and MALABARIANS. Price Rupees Two.

Courier Office, 20th September, 1831. [498]

JUST PUBLISHED,

THE Quarterly Army List corrected up to the 31st July last.

Price Rupees Three. [499]

For Freight or Passage to London.

The fast sailing Ship ROYAL GEORGE of 500 Tons, WILLIAM WILSON Commander, daily expected and will have quick despatch.

Has Superior accommodation for Passengers, & carries a Surgeon; Plans of the Cabins may be seen at the Office of RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

Rampart Row, 20th, September 1831. [497]

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES

ARRIVALS.

Ensign Holmes 26th Regt. N. I. from Kulladgee.
Lieut. A. Fitzroy 1st Lt. Cav. from Sholapoor.
Capt. A. B. Campbell 17th Regt. N. I. from Poonah.

DEPARTURES.

None.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 18, Arab Ship Futtay Eslam, Hajee Ebraham Kulell Naquedah from Mocha 1st Sept. 1831.
Passengers—50 Pelgrims.

DEPARTURES.

16, Ship Sarah, H. Columbine, Master to London
Passengers.—Lieut. and Mrs. C. Lucas and 2 Children, Mrs. Girdleston and 4 Children, Miss Griffiths, Lieut. Boye, and Master Hawkins.
18, Ship John Adam, P. Butler Master to Calcutta.
Passengers.—Mr. and Mrs. Harris, Mr. Young, Mrs. Butler, Miss Foddy.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

FREE TRADERS.—Gipsey, Majestic, and Neptune.
COUNTRY SHIPS.—Byramgore, Cadery, Maacborn, Dadaloy, Eliza, Discovery, Cavendish Bentinck.
ARAB.—Fazarabany, Seena Futta, Munsoory, Daria Beggy, Melekel Bhar, Caderbux, and Futtay Eslam
HON. COMPANY'S *Receiving Ship*—Hastings.
Do. Do. *Steamer*—Hugh Lindsay.
Do. Do. *Surveying Vessel*—Benares.
Do. Do. *Sloop of War*— Elphinstone.
Do. Do. *Schooner*—Royal Tiger.
Governor's Yacht—Telica.
PORTUGUESE—Brig Aurelia.
BRAZILIAN—Amizade.
AMERICAN.—Nereus.
FRENCH.—La France.

THE COURIER.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1831.

The length of time that has elapsed since the last direct arrivals from London has been so considerable, that many more days we imagine can hardly pass over, before some of the Ships that were to sail in May, make their appearance.

Their arrival we trust will put us in possession of more interesting materials for supplying the columns of our paper, than those we at present possess.

By one of the last Bengal papers we see that the long talked-of interview between Runjeet Sing and the Governor General is likely soon to take place. We understand that arrangements have been made by which Lord Bentinck is afterwards to meet Lord Clare at Ajmeer; to which place his Lordship we hear, has determined to proceed by the way of Deesa, Aboo, and the plain of Odeypoor, for the purpose of avoiding the jungles between Guzerat and Malwa, which have so often, and particularly at this season of the year, proved fatal to travellers.

The following extract of a letter from Cutch has been forwarded to us by a correspondent, and presents a pleasing contrast to the accounts of drought and famine, which for the last year or two have been received from that province.

August 30th 1831.

We returned to—after an absence of 10 days, during the whole of which time, I am rejoiced to say it rained most heavily. This of course interfered with our sports, but we gladly gave them up for a drenching; and the change which has taken place in consequence throughout the country was absolutely like magic! The Villages which were all deserted about the 21st by their inhabitants, save one or two wretched *low caste* families, were, as we came back on the 29th, full of people and cattle. The ground, which had been parched by three successive bad years, to a cinder, was covered with the most luxuriant verdure; and the Tanks, most of which had been quite dry for eighteen months, were all running over. I fancy it promises to be the finest year they have had in this Province since the connexion of the British Government with it. Altogether it is a wonderful transition from misery and poverty, to happiness and prosperity.

CALCUTTA.

The Grand Prize of 1,60,000 Rs. in the last day's drawing of the Calcutta Lottery turned up to No. 4135—we have heard that Major Taylor of the Engineers, is the fortunate holder of this Ticket.

Letters from Kurnaul and the hills mention a variety of *on dits* touching the impending interview between the Governor General and Rajah Runjeet Sing. Capt. Wade, Dr. Murray and Lieut. Burnes, who came up from Bombay with the English horses for the Seik Prince, were still at Lahore by the last advices, the former deeply engaged in disentangling the knotty points of etiquette that have hitherto stood in the way of this long looked for meeting between the two great Potentates of India. It was understood however that the appalling difficulties in question were in a fair way to be smoothed away under the diplomatic skill of the negociators, and that there was every probability of the interview taking place, towards the end of October, on the Banks of the Sutlege, in the neighbourhood of Roopore in the Pinjor valley.

The Cortege on both sides will no doubt be brilliant; besides the suite, Civil and Military, of the Governor General, it was understood that his Lordship would be accompanied by an escort in addition to his body guard, of a Troop of Horse Artillery, the Lancers, Skinner's Horse, one Regiment of European, and two of Native Infantry; the whole under the Command of Major General Adams C. B. The Seiks will thus have an opportunity of seeing an *elite* specimen of every description of Force composing the Anglo-Indian Army, and comparing them with their own recently organized troops which are said to do much credit to the talents of their French Officers, Generals Allard and Ventura.

Mons. Jarquemont was still in the "happy Vally" of Cashmeer, by the last accounts, enjoying himself exceedingly and making aquatic excursions, during this season when the Lake is at its height, into the remoter vallies that hang over it.

Several appointments were talked of as about to take place: among them the Hon. Mr. Cavendish to Gwalior in room of Major Low, and Major Peach, Deputy Commissary General.

The Rajpootna arrangements, however were not finally settled.—*Ben. Hurk. Aug.* 29.

EUROPE.

DECCAN PRIZE MONEY.

The following protest, by a member of the Prize Committee in Lieutenant Colonel McDowall's detachment, against the Nassuck treasure being distributed to the General Army, was presented to the Lords of the Treasury in March last.

Protest on behalf of Lieutenant Colonel McDowall's detachment, employed in 1818, in the reduction of the provinces of Guntorry and Kandeish, against the treasure found and secured by that detachment at Nassuck in May 1818, being distributed to the co-operating divisions of the armies at large in India; and in direct contradiction to the principle and spirit of actual capture, or constructive capture, where it could be admitted, established by the Lords of the Treasury in their sittings from 1823 to 1825 and 1826, for the following reasons, and only deviated from in the last sitting on grounds and assumptions urged by the counsel of the Marquess of Hastings, as unfair as they were erroneous and unfounded.

I. Because, on the breaking up of the Deccan army on the 31st March 1818, Lieutenant Colonel McDowall's detachment of part of H. M. 1st Foot M. E. Regiment, 2d and 13th N. I., Artillery, Engineers, Cavalry, and Pioneers, equipt for field and seige service, with battering train, were, distinctly from any other object or co-operating detachment or army, sent under the controul of Captain Briggs, as civil Commissioner, for the reduction of the provinces of Guntorry, and Kandeish, and for no other service at the time contemplated.

II. Because the Hon. Mr. Elphinstone, in the letter subjoined, states, that the treasure found concealed in Nassuck had been, on the surrender of Singhur, removed from one of the hill forts in Gontorry, and by order of the native agent controuling that country and Singhur, removed and buried in Nassuck.

III. Because Singhur was compelled, after a heavy bombardment by the force under Brigadier General Pritzler, to surrender on the 2d of March 1818; and if the dread of quicker operations and the hopelessness of further opposition induced the agent to disturb and remove the treasure in question, even from a seat of his more distant control, and that such removal of the treasure, resulting from the successful operations of a division (Brigadier General Pritzler) of the Deccan army, had been effected within the period of the 31st March, the date of the dissolution of the Deccan army, the place or deposit of such treasure, "as was actually and virtually the case," being in possession on the 9th of April of a detachment of the Deccan army (Lieutenant Colonel McDowall's) ought, if not on the ground of equity and right, at least of generosity, be considered as the prize of the Deccan army.

IV. Because, admitting this claim of the Deccan army, on the difference of nine days of time from its breaking up on the 31st March to the 9th of April, the first occupation of Nassuck, to be questioned, Lieutenant Colonel McDowall's detachment was in possession of the fortress of Unkie on the 5th of April, having been surrendered without opposition on a summons corresponding with that of the agent of Singhur, "if not the self and same agent," and delivered by Captain Briggs to the Killedar, who, however, in the interim, between the summons to surrender on the 4th, and the actual surrender on the 5th April, contrived to send away, during the night, treasure to a great amount on an elephant to Nassuck, and the same elephant, on Lieutenant Colonel McDowall's detachment's arrival at Nassuck, was found there, the treasure it conveyed thither secreted, and a refusal to search for such treasure, currently reported to be there, made by Captain Briggs to the Prize Committee of the detachment.

V. Because as the name of the fortress from whence the Nassuck treasure, as described in the Hon. Mr. Elphinstone's letter, has not been given, nor the date of the removal of such treasure to Nassuck; and as no fortress in Guntorry up to 5th of April had surrendered, and Lieut. Colonel McDowall's detachment being the only first British force, that entered during the then existing war, and as no less than 21 forts, and of these two, after a severe and smart service, surrendered, there is every reason to conclude that those treasures, if not altogether, at least in a large portion, had been removed from Unkie on the very night (4th April) of its being summoned to surrender. If, therefore, such has been the case, and Lieutenant Col. M'Dowall's cavalry on the 9th entering and possessing Nassuck, and the prize committee prohibited from a search after this treasure, and the place of its concealment "between the first occupation of Nassuck (9th April), and the surrender by force of Trimbuck," becoming known to the civil commissioner, this officer employing the detachment to secure the house, to dig up the treasure, and escort it in a tumbril to Chandore:- all these points considered, surely place the treasure within the rule of actual or constructive capture, and the isolated nature of the service, distinctly the reduction of Guntorry and Khandeish without any intervention or interference foreign to that detachment of extra troops or aid, the treasure itself being all along lodged or located in the province of Guntorry, the object of its removal being to secure it, and to evade or prevent its falling into the hands of the conquerors, the object of the civil commissioner to claim it for the government of the East-India Company; but that of the army, the legitimate one of prize to themselves as captors, and without whose assistance, and security afforded to the treasure, the civil commissioner had neither the means of safeguard for it, nor sufficient confidence in his own immediate retinue for its due protection.

VI. Because the counsel of the Marquis of Hastings, in the sitting of December 1825 and January 1826, opposed the principle of actual capture being extended to Lieut. Col. M'Dowall's detachment in the Nassuck case, on the grounds of the detachment being at the time on revenue service, that the Peishwah in his flight left the treasure at Nassuck; that the detachment was, at the time of the treasure being discovered, in pursuit of the Peishwah, and merely passing by the town; that the Mahrattah flag had ceased to fly on any fortress or place; all, and each of which, were mere assumptions, untrue and palpable inventions of the opposite counsel to prejudice the claims of Lieut.-Col. M'Dowall's detachment.

VII. Because the amount of the elephant captured in Nassuck in April, and the amount of silver articles and plate found in May amongst the treasure concealed in Nassuck, were carried to account of Lieut.-Col. M'Dowall's detachment as prize, and distributed to them accordingly, but upon the most unreasonable principle, excluding them from the *bulk* of treasure secreted and dug out from the same pits and house. That a sense of duty and respect for their honourable masters alone prevented Lieut.-Colonel M'Dowall's detachment, with the treasure of Nassuck for days in their possession to Chandore, from dealing with it, as to examination by the Prize Committee, as the other Prize property taken at Uunkie, Raydeer and Trimbuck, that the only doubt on the minds of the Prize Committee existed as to whether or not the place of concealment of the treasure, having been discovered by the Hon. Mr. Elphinstone, the East India Company's Government, might have claimed it for themselves, on the ground of its being a tame capture, or one made without any positive resistance attending its possession and transmit; but subsequently the property having been adjudged by his late Most Gracious Majesty to the Army as prize, there remained no doubt on the minds of Lieut. Col. M'Dowall's detachment that the principle of actual capture, as established by the Lords of the Treasury, would extend to the Nassuck treasure, and was only affected or weakened by the distortions and misrepresentation of facts before their lordships.

VIII. Because Mr. Elphinstone was misled by the report of Captain Briggs, stating that "Nassuck was occupied by his, Captain B., sebundies, irregular troops," on the 10th of April 1818; and which, if such had been the case, and that Captain B. had rested satisfied in recovering and conveying away the treasure subsequently found at Nassuck, with the assistance of those men alone, a just bar of pretension to the prize would have been opposed to Lieut.-Col. M'Dowall's detachment; but ten years after (1828), Captain Briggs, calculating on the destiny of that treasure, and unwilling to affect materially the merits of the detachment with which he now claims participation in prize property, even at this late hour, corrects his former reports by a note in his tract on the Nassuck affairs: "That it must be admitted Lieut.-Colonel M'Dowall's cavalry were there, also meaning at Nassuck, on the 10th April."

IX. Because throughout the service of Lieut. Colonel M'Dowall's detachment in Guntorry and Khandeish, a want of candour and consideration towards the detachment marked the conduct of Captain Briggs, not only in the affair of the Nassuck treasure, but in permitting, to the prejudice of the prize of the army, the entire personal property of Trimbuckjee, who was arrested without opposition, being with some of his family and seeking refuge under the supposed amnesty offered to the unfortunate and fugitive, to be applied by a favoured individual to himself and his cavalry. That this property, by the prisoner Trimbuckjee's own account, was two lacs of rupees: By Captain Briggs account some months after, he stated it to be only 60,000.

X. Because a corresponding want of discretion and of candour on the part of Captain Briggs, prohibited the presence of any European officer of Lieut.-Col. M'Dowall's detachment from being present whilst and when the treasure was dug up in Nassuck by the pioneers, and guarded by the sepoys of the detachment, because no account or inventory of the treasure was allowed to be taken by the prize committee; because the treasure conveyed to Chandore was there opened, broken up and partly dispos-

ed of to the mint and shroffs. "bankers,' at the will and agency alone of Captain Briggs; and finally, because what was valued by the Peishwah's agents at 76 lacs of rupees, only realized 15 lacs on its sale.

XI. Because, as to the assumptions made by the Marquis of Hasting's counsel against Lieut.-Col. M'Dowall's detachment, that it was in pursuit of the Peishwah in May. The Peishwah was at that time hotly pressed, and followed by General's Doveton, Smith and Colonel Adam, 3 or 400 miles to to the Eastward of Guntorry; that the Peishwah's flag did not wave or fly at the time in any fort or place. This the detachment knew and felt to their cost in their operations to the end of July 1818 before Mallegown, where the same stubborn flag that flew there in Nov. 1817 was only lowered by the blowing up of the fortress, and its surrender, with the loss of five* officers killed, and eight wounded, and of nearly 100 killed and wounded; and as to the detachment being on revenue duty not a foot of ground belonged to us until reduced by Lieut.-Col. M'Dowall's detachment,—the very pretence of such an argument was absurd.

XII. Because, on these different points and allegations, the most positive and distinct contractions were given, by memorials from Colonel's Andrews and Crosdaile of the said detachment. Affidavits, also disproving the statements made by the Marquis of Hastings' counsel, had been sent from India by Colonel M'Dowall, and Captain Clarke from Paris. That Lord Liverpool directed those papers to be submitted again to their lordships, even after the final decision was supposed to me made; but that a controuling or interfering power prevented any hearing or attention to the re-consideration of the subject, and that the prime minister's injunction was over-ruled.

Copy of Mr. Elphinstone's letter to Mr. Adams.

"Camp, near Poonah, May 19, 1818.

"Sir,—I have the honour to enclose copies of various Letters that have passed between General Doveton, Captain Briggs, Colonel McDowall, and the Prize Agents in Khandeish, and myself, regarding some treasure found at Nassuck. The property alluded to was lodged in a fort in Guntorry, belonging to the agent of Roop Ram Chandry When Lingur surrendered, the agent, ordered his other forts to be made over to us, and warned the persons entrusted with the treasure to remove it: they did so, and concealed it in a private house at Nassuck; but the place of its concealment becoming known to the Agent, he conceived himself at liberty to disclose it to me; I immediately wrote a minute description of the place where the treasure was hidden to Captain Briggs who managed with much sagacity and address to secure the whole. The value is said, by the Chandry's agent, to be 76 lacs of rupees; but, independent of the chance of exaggeration, the property, (being chiefly jewels) is not of a description likely to sell for its full value.

It is necessary to mention that the occupation of Nassuck, by Captain Briggs' sebundies, was reported to me, in a letter dated 10th of April last. The detachment was then only at or near Raydier, and did not reach Nassuck till the 20th or 21st of that month.

"I have the honour to be, &c.

M. J. ELPHINSTONE.

To John Adams, Esq.

Statement taken on the 3d May, 1818, regarding the circumstances which led to the occupation of the town of Nassuck, and the discovery afterwards in that place of jewels and and treasure belonging to Badjee Row said to be of seventy-six lacs of rupees.

When the detachment I command moved towards the Guntorry province, beginning of last April, Captain Briggs, who was directed to act under the Hon. Mr. Elphinstone, sole commissioner for the settlement of the territory conquered from the Peishwah, applied to me for 300 auxiliary horse to send forward with some sebundies to summon and take possesion of Nassuck.

The surrender of Unkie Tunkie, on the 5th of this month, and the approach of the detachment, as well as the appearance of the horse and sebundies, induced the inhabitants of that town to take protection. After the fall of Rajdier the evacuation in consequence of Indrie Dhoorup, and some other hill-forts of less note, the detatchment marched towards Trimbuck, and on the 19th encamped within a mile of Nassuck where it remained for two days; during this time the Prize Committee gained positive information that property to a very large amount belonging to Badjee Row was concealed in the town.

Major Andrews, the president, applied to me to be permitted to search for it; I sent this letter to Captain Briggs, who wrote in reply that he could not allow a search without permission of the sole commissioner; this was on the 21st of April.

Meantime I marched the detachment to the the siege of Trimbuck; after the fall of that fortress, on the 29th, I returned to the neighbourhood of Nassuck, at this time an answer to Major Andrews' application for making the search was anxiously looked for.

On the 1st of May Captain Briggs requested to speak with me. He told me he had just received a letter of great consequence from the Hon. Mr. Elphinstone, on the subject of concealed treasure belonging to Bajee Row in the Town of Nassuck; he then read that part of the letter which mentioned the street and house where it was hidden, as well as the name of the man who had charge of it. After some conversation regarding the best plan to secure it, it was agreed that I should take a party of pioneers, and a detachment of sepoys, and go early next morning with Captain Briggs into Nassuck. Shortly after, I took Captain Briggs aside, and told him the sepoys and pioneers would be ready at gunfire: he then said he would first ascertain, by going in by himself, if the man was in the town, and afterwards would write to me to bring in the pioneers and sepoys.

He accordingly went in next morning, and in the course of the day I received a note from Captain Briggs saying that he could not gain any information regarding the man, but added, it will be as well to send in the pioneers and sepoys: I ordered them off, and as it was late I recommended that a guard should be placed over the house during the night, and that I should be with him early next morning.

I accordingly went in, and found that the jewels, &c. had been dug up during the night and secured by the regular troops of the detachment.

I then called on Captain Briggs, who related the circumstances and particulars, and told me at the same time, that silver articles to the amount of 2,000 rupees had also been discovered with the Nassuck jewels, and that those articles had been brought into Nassuck from a hill-fort, a dependency of Trimbuck. He then requested I would send a money-tumbril to lodge the treasure, which I did, and afterwards detached a company under an European officer to escort it to camp.

(Signed) ANDREW M'DOWALL,
Lieut-Col. Commg. det. Hyd. Subs. Force.

Asiatic Journal for May.

* Captain Kennedy, Lieutenants Davies, Nattes Wilkinson, Egan.

BOROUGHMONGERING.

A little pamphlet has been put into our hands, entitled *Plain Reading for Plain People*, and plain and strong enough it is. The author is a good reformist, and has taken such a straight forward and common sense view of the trade of boroughmongering, and its influence on the public welfare, through the coercion which it enables individuals to practise on the Ministers of the day, that we cannot refrain from inserting a few passages from it for the edification of "plain people" among our readers.

"What is the duty of a House of Commons? The House of Commons alone can grant any money to the King for the purpose of carrying on his government; the House of Commons (as representing the people who are taxed) determines what taxes shall be raised for the King, for his own state and living—what shall be raised for his Ministers or himself to give away in pensions- what for his great officers of state—what for paying the army and navy,—in short, for all the expenses of governing the country. The reason of this is, that the constitution says, the people are only to be taxed by themselves,—that is, by the representatives that they elect. Thus the House of Commons hold the purse-strings of the state, and alone can check a profuse or corrupt Minister: without the consent of Parliament, the Ministers of the King can get no money, and the members are to judge whether they spend the money raised in taxes properly and fairly. Under these circumstances, the people who pay the taxes, (and who, of course, do not wish to pay more than is necessary for the good government of the country) elect those whom they think will act best for their interests, and who, when they find a Minister squandering the public money either in unjust war or profligate pensions and jobs, will at once check his career.

"By this time you begin to see the value and importance of a member of Parliament; the value and importance to the people of one who is found fit for his duty to those who elect him, and who pays the taxes he consents to have imposed—the value and importance to the Minister who can command him, and make him vote just as much money as he craves for, without inquiring how it is to be applied. Here is the complete key to the question, why Ministers attach so much importance to getting members on their side; and why those who have no constituents to call them to account are the most valued, as they can vote as they please, without the fear before their eyes of losing their seat at the next election;—here, also, is a key to the value and importance to the people of a member being really elected by themselves, not by an old wall or a boroughmonger. Take the case of Robert Wilson: he was elected by the populous borough of Southwark, he was pledged to those who elected him, to support reform and retrenchment with all his might; such had been the opinions which he had been most profuse in professing, till almost his own friends, who thought with him, were tired of hearing them. something came across him;—possibly he considered that the gracious Sovereign who had restored him to his rank was not in earnest; that he only pretended to give his people reform; and possibly he might think so ill of him as to suppose he might be best pleased with his voting contrary to his apparent wishes; but be the cause what it may, Sir Robert followed up his red-hot flaming pledges by a cold performance; he began by voting against economy and retrenchment, and concluded by voting against reform;—with this vote he finished his Parliamentary career! Now here he had real constituents, no tumbledown houses—no old walls; no venal patron sent him to the House of Commons; his constituents were some thousand electors of Southwark; they shouted at him in derision and scorn, and he dared not even show his face to make his apology. Whereas, had he been one of those representatives who were returned by an old wall and a rich patron, he might have broken every pledge he ever made, and might have turned about and about, from one side of the house to the other, till he was giddy, and have had nobody but the old wall and his patron to call him to account. This one instance is as good as a thousand, to prove the different values of a member with constituents, and one without.

"Every thing has its market value,—every thing finds its price; and therefore, ever since the change in the constitution, which has been mentioned,—that is, ever since the right to elect members of Parliament has in any place ceased to belong to the people, and has become vested in one or more persons as private property, every one has sought to get hold of his privilege for his own benefit. Now the right to elect two members of Parliament is vested in whoever owns a bit of an old wall at Old Sarum; and therefore this is a thing of some value, not the wall, but its right appendant; it is a rich jewel in a poor setting; the owners, therefore, of these rights put them up to sale just as other old walls or old houses are sold; the only variance is in the different prices of the two articles; the old walls at Old Sarum, and other property with like privileges, is worth about from 40,000*l* to 50,000*l* to the seller; these are called close boroughs. All right of the people to vote at the elections closely shut out and vested in the owner; the owners and dealers in these boroughs are called boroughmongers; if they sell a seat for the whole Parliament, this fetches from 4,000*l*. to 5,000*l*. There are many things, however, taken into the estimation of the price; the right of being elected without even going down is a luxury. This enhances the price, as luxuries must be paid for: the life of the King is calculated by an actuary: the strength or weakness of a Minister also comes into the account. Seats are also let by the session; this costs from 1,000*l*. to 1,500*l*. a year, according to the season and demand. Another way is, that the owner brings in a relative or friend, who votes with the Minister; and this is worst of all for the country; for as the nominee gives to the Minister what is worth 4,000*l*. or 5,000*l*., the Minister very complaisantly gives him in return some good fat share of those taxes which he has kindly helped the Minister to put on the people;—and mind, he was enabled to do this with perfect safety, for the old wall elected him; he has no troublesome prying constituents to ask how or why he voted. All these are not imaginary cases, or of rare occurrence. A man with a large family often buys a borough, and puts in as members his sons and nephews, one after another; after a time, each is provided for; by looking at the Red-Book list of different places, you may trace whole families who are now feeding on the produce of one of these boroughs. When the family is full, then the prudent parent sells this golden talisman to some other speculator, and for the same purpose.

* * * * *

"You must now begin to see the value of a close borough to a Minister, and its value to a member who has no constituents to find fault with him: and also to feel the value to the people of unrooting such a system; the upshot has been, that this sort of property has been bought by all sorts of people. Why, if a native prince of India thinks he has been ill-used, or has a claim to urge, he sends over to his commission-broker here to buy him a few members, and they are (in consideration of his case being well attended to) to be for all other purposes at the beck and call of the Minister who commands. This was actually the case with the Nabob of Arcot, who long had his members in the House of Commons. If the slave-owners in the West Indies find the current of opinion running against them rather stronger than before, if the general burst of execration at their cruelty is so loud that it reaches across the broad waters of the Atlantic, straight some retired officer of their colonies, some one who has pleaded before their own juries of slave-owners, in extenuation of their floggings and their murders, is retained in their cause; and that provision of the constitution, which has said that the people are to be represented, is perverted to such evil purposes as the sending hired pleaders in such an unrighteous cause, to mix with and contaminate those who have been really elected by the people.

* * * * *

Some noblemen in this country have as many as four or five of these boroughs. The late Duke of Northumberland, who was a wholesale boroughmonger in his time, as his grandson is now, had about five; that is, he returned ten members to Parliament, not one of whom had a single constituent to whom he was really responsible but the duke himself. Now, this duke did not sell these seats; that is, he did not sell them by retail, except on some particular occasion, or to some favoured customer; he used to keep them for his own use. He returned his lawyers, agents, relations, and dependents: and it is a fact well known, and admitted by the members themselves, that they used to call at his great house in the Strand, on their way down to the House of Commons, for orders as to how they were to vote, when any very particular question was coming on: and as he ordered—so they voted, Ay! or No! with the Minister, granted or refused what he, the duke, demanded. The duke and the Ministers balanced their accounts afterwards. His members may be likened to stage-players, they ranted their parts on the stage, but the price of the show was received by the check-taker at the door. The Duke had his places, his pensions, and his patronage, all dealt out (in right of his ten actors) to his relations, favourites and friends. And if report be true, he used to drive hard bargains when the Minister was at a pinch, as well he might, seeing what a host of votes he could command.

"Now you must not consider that all this has been just found out. The evil has been felt ever since the great Revolution in 1688; many wise and good men have from that time to this struggled against it, and have tried in vain to alter it; the abuse has been pointed out often and often, but without success. A little consideration will show you how and why this success was wanting. King, Lords, and Commons, as has been said, are to make the laws. Now the Lords, not contented with their power as Peers, soon found out the value of playing at representing the people in the Commons, and therefore became the great holders of borough property. Indeed, the possession of one or more boroughs was one of the secret means of obtaining a peerage from a Minister. As more than one-third of the members of the House of Commons were returned for close boroughs or by corporations which were under the control of some person who had bought them, or who served them by his influence, how was it to be expected that the house would be induced to pass a law which would have the effect of destroying the power of one-third of those who voted for it? Besides, a Parliament really elected by the people would take good care that no Minister should throw away the people's money either in bribes, pensions, cruel or unjust wars; and though year after year many great and good men have advocated a reform in the mode of election, still the Lords and the boroughmongers have joined forces with the Ministry, and laughed the reformers to scorn. Amongst the most unbending, the most unflinching of them who have always called for reform, through good report and through bad report, has been Lord Grey. Lord Grey, both when a member of the House of Commons and since he has been a Peer, has always held out for this great object; he has over and over again refused all offers, rejected all honours, as vain and worthless, without the gaining of this one great object for the people. Now after he has devoted all the best years of his life to this cause, struggling against every opposition, a patriotic King calls him to his councils, knowing what has been his conduct, what have ever been his principles, placing full confidence in his talents, and respecting his sincerity, has joined cause with him and the people, and has determined that no longer shall the people be taxed or governed but by their own choice, through their representatives. It is this reform—this giving back to the people that which was their own, though so long withheld from them,—that has caused all the abuses which have been poured out on the King's head, and on the heads of his Ministers, by the boroughmongers,—by those who now see, and see too late that when this measure is once accomplished, the care of the public purse will be under the real guardianship of the people—that all attempts at lavish and profuse expense will be at an end; it is these who are as furious as they are dangerous in their agony, that every Briton should unite to crush; and from these, and in spite of these, must be won that boon which the King has called on the people to obtain.

"If the boroughmongers are allowed to triumph this once, there is an end of the good intentions of a virtuous and upright King,—of Lord Grey, and those who have so manfully joined him. * * * * Your King will be at once enthralled, bound down hand and foot by the boroughmongers: they will unite against the present Ministers, they, under the false guise of representative of the people, will refuse, as they have already done, to grant any taxes to the King and his Ministers. That King, whose glory it was to appeal to the people for support, will be compelled to call those to his councils who have opposed that which he considered best fitted for the happiness and independence of all. The value of the stake to those who are against change,—to those whose only hope is the retaining an unfair influence over the people by mock representatives in Parliament,- is, it must be owned, great. They have united in a mass: Dukes, Marquisses,' Earls, Barons, Right Hon. Baronets, and plain Commoners, have all drawn wide their Purses,—purses which have been long filled by the public taxes; they have united in one common cause, jealousies are buried in oblivion, Sir Robert Peel's tergiversation is, though perhaps not forgotten, for the time forgiven, in consideration of his assistance, his purse, and his power. Into one common cauldron is poured the contributions of these, in order to purchase, at any price, every seat that is to be sold, to bribe every vote that is to be bought, that they in this their last battle may conquer. If the people are but firm, and if they are but half as watchful and as eager as are their enemies, this unholy alliance will fail, and they will lose both their money and their hopes. Those who read this, must know that there is something worth fighting for, and though the struggle may be hard, the victory will be glorious! What has been written has been to show, that the giving back to the people the right of electing those who are to represent them, is not revolution, and that neither is it likely to produce any evil to the country but, on the contrary, great and lasting good: that the taking away from a few lords and rich men the right of sending non-responsible agents to Parliament, to vote as they or the Ministers think fit, will not ruin the country."—*Times May 2*

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

PARIS, SUNDAY.

The grand review of the National Guards, which was to have taken place this day, in honour of the *fete* of the King, was last night postponed until next Sunday, in consequence of

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the uncertainty of the weather, as the rain poured in torrents during the greater part of yesterday. The troops of the line, however, will be reviewed to-morrow, as it is necessary they should return to their local quarters. Marshal Soult has said in private conversation, that in the 1st and 2d corps of Carabineers, he will present as fine a body of soldiers as Napoleon had formed in the old Guard, and he challenges the opinion of all military men upon their appearance. This morning, notwithstanding the apprehension of the Commander of the National Guards of Paris, is comparatively fine, and the people are in the full enjoyment of their fêtes and spectacles in all the environs of Paris.

A telegraphic despatch, received by the Government last night announces the death of the King of Sardinia on Friday evening.

In consequence of despatches received from the French Envoy in Rome on Thursday night, a Cabinet Council was held, I am informed, last Friday, when a discussion took place upon the information received, principally from Parma and Modena, respecting the capital sentences pronounced in these states upon three or four of the leaders of the late insurrection; and some intimation from Maria Louisa (a cold and selfish lady), and the reigning Duke, that an example must be made of these unfortunate victims. It was unanimously decided by the Cabinet Council, that a courier should be instantly sent to Vienna, to reclaim from the Austrian court the promise of mediation in Italy to prevent the shedding of blood for recent political offences; and the second son of M. Casimir Perier has set out for Rome, with the warmest appeal to the Holy See, to interpose on the present occasion likewise. The French Court have been already apprized, by their Minister in Vienna, that Baron Frimont had express orders, upon the evacuation of each Italian State by his troops, to deposit with the authorities, whose rule he had re-established, a written requisition, in the name of the Austrian Government, that no blood should flow from the military or civil tribunals raised against the insurgents.

Should the Duke of Modena, who is a weak and peevish prince, persist in the infliction of barbarous sentences, and above all, should Maria Louisa disavow her father's mediations, then suspicions will arise of the sincerity of Prince Metternich's declarations to Marshall Maison, that Austria meant to interpose a *bona fide* mediation, so far as sparing the lives of insurgents; and the reaction already beginning to appear in the Bolognese states, will be succoured by the vehement politicians of France, fiercely used in the approaching French elections, and perhaps a flame again created, which a Government like that of Philip may not deem it expedient or politic altogether to extinguish.

The recall of General Guilleminot from Constantinople is caused by his own requisition: he is an expensive and avaricious man, and questions have been for some time raised upon the cost of his embassy. There have been mutual complaints and cavillings, particularly, I understand, respecting the occupation of Algiers and Greek affairs. It at length became evident that the Cabinet of Philip and the ambassador at the Porte must close accounts; and the latter has himself taken the step which strikes the balance.—*Times, May 4,*

COUNT MATUSZEWICH, THE RUSSIAN AMBASSADOR.

(From *L'Echo de la Pologné*, a Warsaw journal.)

Several newspapers have announced that Count Matuszewich, the Russian Minister in London, has resigned his situation. We do not know how far this news may be relied upon: but we are perfectly convinced that it contains an excellent advice, which our countryman should hasten to follow. How can, indeed, Count Matuszewich employ his faculties and his talents to serve the Emperor Nicholas against his own countrymen in this struggle for life which Poland sustains against Russia for the noblest and most sacred cause? Will he counteract the steps which the Poles may take in England in behalf of their cause? or will he wantonly heap untruth and calumny upon a country so nobly resigned to its fate, so pure in its energetic efforts, and animated with such an ardour in the battles in which it engages, both for its own independence and in behalf of European civilization? We fondly think he will not. In delicate positions the proper opportunity must be embraced, or else public esteem is forfeited, and when once lost, no talents, however splendid, can recover it; this is the case every where, and particularly in England, where a political pudicity is one of the first qualities required in a statesman.

Count Matuszewich, a Pole by birth and origin, was educated in France, and after having finished his studies there with great distinction, he retured to Poland a short time previous to the campaign of 1812 against the Russians: he then witnessed the enthusiasm of a nation ready to vindicate its most sacred right. His father, a man of the most extensive knowledge of public affairs, one of the most eloquent orators of the famous patriotic Diet of 1788, and a zealous defender of the liberties of his country, was at that time at the head of the financial administration of the Grand Duchy of Posen. It was under such enlightened auspices that the young Count began his public career, and the young Count began his public country. After initiated into the affairs of his campaign, when Napoleon's last and disastrous Poland was decre the new kingdom of Viena, Count Matu by the Congress of first secretary to Count ewich was appointed Sobolewski, Secretary of State for the kingdom of Poland at St. Petersburgh. He there attracted the notice of Count Nesselrode, who, after having discovered his uncommon talents, induced him to enter the service of Russia, in which his brilliant parts, and not Count Nesselrode's patronage, as has been falsely asserted, caused his rapid promotion to the diplomatic appointment which he holds in London.

No one ought to be better acquainted than he with the ills to which Poland was a prey, having been most treacherously given up under two successive Emperors, to the arbitrary will and armed mad caprices of the Grand Duke Constantine, which were still more inflamed by Novositzoff, the Russian Emperor's Commissary with the Polish Government. We said that he ought to be better acquainted with those ills than any one else, for his father died with grief and broken-hearted under the persecutions which the said Novositzoff, supported by the Grand Duke Constantine, instituted against him.

Count Matuszewich began his diplomatic career under Count Capo d'Istria; he thus has a fine example to follow in the political life of the President of Greece, who, on a less important occasion, quitted the Russian service, not because the late Emperor Alexander had declared war against Greece, or threatened it with his implacable vengeance, but merely because this monarch had withdrawn his protection from the Greeks, who were in insurrection against the legitimate government of the Turkish Sultan.

Far be it from us to insinuate to Count Matuszewich that on leaving the Russian service he ought immediately to pass over to the service of his country: we are perfectly aware of the delicacy of his situation. We hope, however, that the time will soon arrive when we may claim his knowledge and his talents. Till then he has but one duty, an inexorable duty, to perform,—that of quitting altogether the service of the of the most unrelenting enemies of his country.—*Times, May 6.*

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

The Orientalist; or, Letters of a Rabbi with Notes. By James Noble, Oriental Master in the Scottish Naval and Military Academy. Edinburgh, 1831.

To the student of oriental literature this volume will be highly acceptable, not merely because it presents, in a small compass, some of the richest products of eastern cultivation, but also because the editor has brought to it the advantages of extensive research. To the mere reader of fiction, who seeks no higher gratification than amusement, it will also be a source of delight. It teems with the quaint, and wise, and pleasant stories that distinguish the literature of Arabia and Persia. Many of them are quite new to us, others are already familiar, although not in the shape in which Mr. NOBLE gives them. But they are all worth collecting and preserving. We may here observe, as a curious coincidence, that most of the short parables of the epigrammatic and moral kind are as common in England as in the East, but, of course, they are popular amongst us in a different costume. For instance, the story of the fellow who turned his horse in the stable and advertised him as a horse with his head where his tail ought to be, is a very old joke, insinuating a sly satire upon roguery. Also the story of the man who, in carrying home a pitcher, and meditating upon the numerous results that were to follow from the penny he was to receive for the job, breaks the pitcher, and gets himself well beaten for his carelessness, is the same as our own fable of the man and the basket of glass. The many ingenious modes, too, of detecting the false side, and vindicating justice, appear to spring from a common origin. They are all variations of the same thing. Take these examples. Two women quarrel about a child, and, having no witnesses, go before a magistrate to obtain his decision; he decrees that the child shall be cut in two, one half given to each: the real mother immediately breaks out into a remonstrance, and consents to give up the child in preference to submitting to have it cut: the magistrate, on the instant, awards her the child, and punishes the imposter. One man gives another some money in charge. When he claims it, however, the receiver denies the fact. They go before a magistrate. The circumstances are stated, and the complainant swears that he gave the money to the defendant under a tree. The magistrate orders the complainant to go to the tree, and desire it in his name to appear in court, While the complainant is absent, the magistrate asks defendant whether he thinks complainant had time yet to have arrived at the tree; the defendant answers, "No," thereby acknowledging that he knew of the tree. The magistrate decreed against him, for how could he know whether there was time enough to have arrived at the tree, unless he knew the tree? Two false witnesses swear that a certain ruby was delivered to a certain person in their presence. The magistrate takes them apart, and desires them to make the form and size of the ruby in bread. They do so, but making it quite differently from each other, sentence goes against them. A slave ran away from his master, and when taken aferwards, pretended that he was the master, and that his master was the slave. The magistrate, on hearing this desired them both to put their heads out of the window, and then exclaimed "Executioner, strike off the head of the the slave.'. The slave immediately drew back his head, but the master did not move. These little scraps of ingenuity have the same object in common, and might lead to a more ample consideration of their paternity than we have room to entertain. The story of *Shylock* and the pound of flesh is here also given to us in a brief story of two men playing at game, the success of which was to be rewarded by a pound of the loser's flesh.

We have been so much amused and gratified by the perusal of this volume, that we are desirous our readers should have some share in the enjoyment. The following extract is all we can find space for—it is highly characteristic, and may serve as a hint to some of the lively extravaganza play-wrights of the minor theatres.*

There dwelt at Bagdad, an old merchant, named Abou Cassem, noted for his avarice. Although he was very rich his clothes were nothing but patches and rags; his turband was of the coarsest cloth, and so dirty that it was difficult to distinguish the colour. But, of his whole dress, his *papooshes* † were what merited most the attention of the curious; the soles were armed with large nails, and the upper leathers were an assemblage of botches; the famous ship Argo had not so many pieces in it; and ever since they had been *papooshes*, which was about ten years, the most skilful cobblers in all Bagdad had exhausted their ingenuity to keep them together. They were even so heavy that they passed into a proverb; and when any one wanted to express a thing that was remarkably clumsy, Cassem's *papooshes*, were always the object of comparison.

One day, this merchant was walking in the *bazar*, when an offer was made him of a large quantity of crystal, of which he made an advantageous purchase; and hearing some days after that a perfumer, whose affairs were in a ruinous state, had some excellent rose-water to sell, which was his last resource, he instantly took advantage of the poor man's misfortunes, and bought his rose-water for half the value. This new bargain put him into good humour; however, instead of giving an entertainment to his neighbours, according to the custom of the merchants of the east, when they have made a fortunate purchase, he found it more convenient to go to the public baths, where he had not been for a long time. As he was undressing, a person whom he took to be his friend, for the covetous rarely have any real ones, told him that his *papooshes* were the ridicule of the whole city, and that he ought to buy a new pair. "I have thought of it a long time," replied Cassem; "however, they are not yet so bad but they may serve a little longer." During this conversation he was quite undressed, and retired to the bath.

While he was bathing, the Kajee af Bagdad came likewise to bathe; Cassem, coming out before the Judge, passed first into the dressing-room, and having put on his clothes, he sought in vain for his *papooshes*, in the room of which he discovered a new pair. Our avaricious merchant, pursuaded, because he wished it so, that the person who had just rebuked him about his old slippers, had made him a present of the new pair, put them on his feet without hesitation, and quitted the place, overjoyed at the thought of being saved the expense of buying.

When the Kazee had done bathing, the slaves looked about for their master's *papooshes* instead of which they could only find a vile old pair, which were readily known to be Cassem's; the Kazee's officers went directly in search of the suspected thief, and finding him with the stolen effects upon him, after exchanging the *papooshes*, the Kazee sent him to prison; and as he was reputed to be as rich as he was covetous, he was obliged to compromise the matter with the Kazee, by the payment of of a considerable sum of money.

On his return home, the afflicted Cassem, for very spite, threw his slippers into the Tygris, which ran under his windows. Some days afterwards a fisherman, pulling up his net, found it heavier than usual, which was owing to the weight of the *popooshes* the nails of which had caught hold of his net, and broke several of the meshes. The poor fisherman, enraged at Cassem and his slippers, took it into his head to fling them in at the windows; and he threw them with such force that he overset the crystal vases which decorated the cornices and mantel-piece of the room, and one of them likewise struck the bottle containing the rose-water, and dashed it to pieces.

Figure to yourself, if you can, the agonies of Cassem, on beholding this scene of devastation. "Cursed *papooshes*," exclaimed the covetous wretch, tearing his beard, "you shall not do me any farther mischief." So saying, he took up a spade, repaired to his garden, and dug a hole to bury them. One of his neighbours who, for a considerable time, had owed him an ill office, seeing him turning up the ground, ran to the governor and acquainted him that Cassem had just dug up a hidden treasure in his garden. This was sufficient to arouse the cupidity of the commandant, and our miser in vain remonstrated, assuring him that he had not discovered any gold, but was only burying his cursed slippers; the governor had made sure of money, and the unfortunate Cassem could not obtain his liberty without giving a a handsome present.

The distracted old man gave his *papooshes* most heartily to the devil, and went and threw them into an aqueduct at a great distance from the city, imagining that he should hear no more of them; but the devil, who had not done playing his tricks with him, directed them to the conduit of the aqueduct, by which means they intercepted the current of the waters and caused an inundation in the adjoining gardens. The owners, on discovering the cause, took the slippers to the Kazee, and demanded satisfaction for the damages they had occasioned. The unhappy master of them was once more committed to prison, and condemned to pay a fine which amounted to a larger sum than the two former ones together. After which, the Kazee, who would by no means detain his property, restored, to him his choice *papooshes*.

Cassem, that he might be finally delivered from all farther harm from the slippers, now determined to burn them; but, as they had imbibed a great deal of water, he set them on the terrace at the top of his house to dry by the sun. But fortune had not yet exhausted her quiver against the unlucky man, and she now dealt him a more cruel stroke than all the rest. A young dog in the next house, perceiving the slippers, leapt from his master's terrace over to Cassem's seized one of them in his mouth, and played his gambols with it, till at last he let it fall over the parapet, and, unhappily, it alighted on the head of a woman with child, who was passing along the street before Cassem's door. Fear added to the violence of the blow, made the poor woman miscarry. Her husband carried his complaint to the Kazee, and Cassem was condemned to make him a recompense proportioned to the injury he had done his wife.

Upon this fresh misfortune, our miser ran home, taking his *papooshes* in his hand, he once more repaired to the Kazee—"Behold! my Lord," said he, with an impetuosity which diverted the Judge, "the instruments of all my sufferings these cursed *papooshes* have reduced me to poverty; deign, therefore, to publish a decree, that I may not be made responsible for the ills they will doubtless occasion hereafter." The Kazee could not refuse this reasonable petition; and Cassem at length, by dear-bought experience, learned the fatal effects of vile avarice.—*Atlas, March 27*

* Since this hint has been put into type, we learn that this pleasant story has been already dramatised.—Slippers.

(*From the United Service Journal for May.*)

A NARRATIVE OF THE LATE DISASTROUS VOYAGE OF THE H. C. S. BRIDGEWATER. 1829-18-0.

BY AN OFFICER OF THE SHIP.

Considering the almost unparalleled extent of the disasters that befell the H. C. S. Bridgewater on her late voyage to India and China, and, from her having been so long missing, the anxiety that must have been felt by many, who, either from family connections or commercial speculations, were interested in her safety, it cannot be but a matter of surprise that no detailed account should as yet have found its way to the public. In order to remedy this deficiency, (however incompetent to the task,) I have been induced to draw up the following statement, conceiving that a faithful record of the events attending this disastrous voyage may not only prove acceptable to those connected with the ship, but likewise be perused with interest by the general reader. The circumstances attending the accidents that befell us during the former part of the voyage, are not, perhaps, sufficiently marked either by novelty or incident to justify a minute detail; I shall, therefore, rapidly glance at them, and then proceed to give more copious particulars of the hurricane which we encountered off the Isle of France, when homeward bound,—a hurricane which, judging from what I have heard and read, I believe to have been unexampled either in duration or violence. The effects of it on the ship have been manifested by her subsequent condemnation, and nothing, I am convinced, (under Providence) but the adoption of every precaution which judgement or experience could suggest, to put her in a state to sustain the reiterated shocks, enabled her to survive it.

The misfortunes of the Bridgewater may be said to have commenced from the time of her leaving England; not a week had elapsed, when, in a violent squall, she lost her mizen-mast; this was, however, speedily replaced, and with the exception of a very heavy gale of wind of twenty-four hour's duration in latitude 19° 00' S., Longitude 44° 00' East, we may be said to have had a very fair passage to Bengal.

After completing our landing there, and attempting to sail, we were subjected to some of that dreadful weather which is so often experienced off the sandheads in the south-west monsoon, and having lost three anchors, we were obliged to put back to await the result of the next spring tides, when we succeeded in getting to sea. Things now went on well until our arrival in China when, in consequence of a misunderstanding between our Government and the Chinese, we received orders to make sail for Tonkoo Bay, instead of proceeding to the usual anchorage at Whampoa. In carrying these orders into effect, we were overtaken by a most violent typhoon. We had anchored the evening before, the weather fine and the wind light, without any appearance of a change: as the night advanced, however, the sky assumed a very heavy squally and threatening aspect, and before daylight appeared, we had our lesser yards and masts on deck. The wind now increased in violence, and soon blew with great fury. We soon perceived that the ship was driving, and although every exertion was made to bring her up, by letting go other anchors, it had no effect, and when close on the edge of Lintin Sand, we were obliged to cut away our masts in order to save the ship. For a ship in such a situation, no country possesses fewer facilities for remasting and refitting than China, both from the scarcity of wood and stores. Accordingly in carrying this into execution, we had the the greatest difficulties to contend with, and which nothing but the most determined activity and perseverance enabled us to overcome; whilst this was in progress, we had been at the Whampoa anchorage alone, and, therefore, little or no assistance could be given us, by the other ships, which were still detained in

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Tonkoo Bay, the disagreement with the Chinese not being yet settled. Immediately as the ship was in a state for moving, we were ordered to rejoin the fleet. On arrival we found that it had been determined to send home one of the ships with despatches, and from the priority of our arrival in China, we were selected. We were now the envy of the whole fleet, and we ourselves thought that it was, in some measure, a compensation for the difficulties which we had before experienced; but Providence had ordained it otherwise; and five weeks after our departure from China, having advanced as far as the twentieth degree of southern latitude, the poor Bridgewater was retracing her steps to India, a perfect wreck, not, however, without having given indubitable proofs that she had originally been as fine a ship as had ever been put together by British artists.

We left China on the 1st of February 1830, and could the good wishes of those whom we left behind have availed, we certainly should have had a most delightful passage. We had several passengers, many who had taken their passages in other ships, but who, from having been detained six months in China, had become heartily sick of Macao, and were glad to avail themselves of the opportunity now offered. Every thing went on smoothly until our departure from the Straits of Sunda when our troubles may be said to have commenced. For the first eight days we had nothing but light winds and calms, the annoyance of which may be easily imagined. For some days after we had frequent hard squalls from the north-west, from heavy rain. This circumstance, from its being very uncommon in these latitudes, together with the state of the atmosphere, which was of the most dense and close description, impressed Capt. Manderson with an idea that something very unusual was about to happen: how abundantly this was verified, the subsequent account will amply testify. On the 4th of March this hurricane may be said to have commenced, for although on the previous day we had reduced our sails, and got our top-gallant yards and mast on deck, yet it was nothing more than what seamen might term a fresh gale. On that day, however, the barometer still falling, and the wind increasing in violence, indicated something serious, and here I feel that I cannot convey a more clear or perspicuous account of each succeeding event, than is recorded in the log of the different days,

"March 5th.—Got the jib-boom and spritsail-yard in. Throughout a very strong gale from the eastward, with violent gusts and heavy rain; the ship taking a great quantity of water on board and labouring very deep. Hove-to under the trysail until midnight, when it was blown to pieces. Continued hove-to under bare poles. Got the fore-tackles forward, and secured the fore mast and extra tackles on the main-mast and lower yards 3 P. M. Hove three of the quarter-deck guns over board. At midnight, barometer still falling, cut away the sheet and stream anchors, and started the water on the gun-deck. At 4 A. M. a sea struck the ship, carried away the quarter-boats; the pumps fore and aft constantly working to keep the ship free.

"Saturday March 6th.—These twentyfours commenced with a violent hurricane, at north east. The sea too high to allow the ship being steered. Continued, hove-to under bare poles, with hammock cloths in the weather mizen rigging to keep the ship to the wind. P M. The ship labouring very deep, and taking on board immense quantities of water, cut away the small bower anchor. At ten a sea struck the ship and washed away the starboard-quarter galley. At midnight the barometer still falling, and the appearance very threatning, the pumps barely keeping the ship free, with sometimes two feet water to the hold. Daylight dawned without any prospect of a change, and the ship not keeping to the wind, cut away the fore-top-mast, which we considered made the ship a little more easy. At noon, still shipping much water, and every prospect of a dreadful gale.

"Sunday, March 7th.—The hurricane still blowing with the greatest fury, and the sea rolling constantly over the ship, having washed away the hammock nettings and some part of the bulwarks: the hatchway all battened down with tarpaulins and extra hammock cloths. The ship now a complete wreck, and the ship's company nearly exhausted, having from the commencement of the gale worked with the greatest cheerfulness. It was now evident that unless an alteration took place in a very short time, the ship must founder. The greater part of the people at the pumps, and using every exertion. About 4 P. M. the main rigging went, and the mast rolled over the side, taking with it the head of the mizen mast and crossjack-yard. About this time the violence of the gale appeared to abate; by eight it was decidedly more moderate, the wind during the night having veered to north west. Found the ship had strained and suffered severely in the hull; still obliged to keep the large pumps going; found that the tiller was very loose in the rudder-head: too much sea on to repair it."

From this statement it will be seen, that we had abundant reason throughout to dread the consequences, but for my own part I had no serious apprehensions as to the result until the afternoon of the last day, when, however, I found that at that time the violence of the hurricane did not abate, and that with our utmost exertions at the pumps, we could not keep the ship free, and that in consequence of the immense quantity of water in the hold, the tans had become so saturated, and acquired so much additional weight, as cause her to labour exceedingly, and tremble at every successive shock, occasioned by the tremendous seas that struck her, as if it were the last that she could possibly sustain. I confess that all hope of ultimate preservation entirely left me; to our being efficiently prepared in every possible way, for the hurricane, can alone be attributed (under Providence) our unexpected deliverance. Had we been less so, or had any heavier cargo than tea, I am firmly persuaded that the consequences would have been fatal. With the exception of a little biscuit and a glass of spirits occasionally, not a man in the ship had, throughout the three days, either sustenance or sleep. Owing to this, together with the great exertions required of them at the pumps, they had become completely exhausted and dispirited, and at length betrayed an utter indifference to life. One of my messmates at this time said to me, "How dreadful this uncertainty is? I wish the crisis was come." My feelings accorded with his, for I fancied that a prolongation of our lives was only a hopeless protraction of our miseries and sufferings. When the main-mast was blown over the side, I was near the cabin to which the ladies had been removed for safety, from its being less exposed, their own cabins having been rendered uninhabitable by the sea making through them direct breaches; never shall I forget their piercing and heartrending shrieks. The blast that assailed us was most awful, and the tremendous crash and uproar caused by the falling of the masts, led one to imagine that all was over. Who can but feel for females in such a situation? and yet how constantly in times of extreme emergency do they exhibit the most heroic fortitude.

Throughout the gale they had no occupation, as we had, to divert their attention, nothing to employ their minds but the horrors of the situation in which they were placed, and yet never to the last did I hear a murmur escape them. Well they may be said to be a succour and comfort unto man. The main-mast and part of the mizen-mast having gone over the side, and the wind, having as it were attained its utmost degree of violence, and exhausted on us all its fury, becoming apparently satiated with the destruction which it had occasioned, gradually subsided, and the morn discovered the Bridgewater a complete wreck, her yards and masts (with the exception of the foremast) over the side, the bulwarks all washed away, all our live-stock drowned, and every thing bearing ample testimony to the contention that had been sustained with the boisterous elements. It was indeed a melancholy and appalling sight, and nothing but a feeling of thanksgiving to the Almighty for such a miraculous preservation, could have reconciled one to a calm review of such tremendous havoc.

On looking back and reflecting on the events that had occurred in this dreadful period, a recollection of the thoughts that agitated one's mind, acquires a peculiar interest. One circumstance in particular made a more than ordinary impression, and although it may appear unimportant in itself, still I hope that I may be pardoned for having entertained for a moment a superstitious feeling at such a time. The bell by the striking of which we regulate the time, was suspended in the fore-part of the ship, and near it, amongst other places, my presence was frequently required. On my approach each time, my ear was assailed with the most melancholy forebodings, from the excessive rolling of the ship causing the bell to toll exactly as if it were for a funeral: my mind misgave me, I fancied that I heard my funeral knell.

On the morning after the gale had subsided, Capt. Manderson held a consultation with the officers, and likewise with Mr. Plowden, the President of the Select Committee in China; the Hon. Mr. Gardner, of the Bengal Civil Service, and Mr. Anderson of the Penang Civil Service, (Passengers,) when, after maturely considering the state of the ship, her hull being visibly much strained and damaged, and likewise still making a great quantity of water, added to which having only the foremast and stump of the mizen-mast left standing, it was the general opinion that she not be able to stand another hurricane, and consequently that it was running too great a risk to attempt fetching the Isle of France at this season of the year. It was, therefore, deemed necessary for the preservation of the lives of those on board, to endeavour to gain the nearest port in India, and that the guns should be thrown overboard, as well as part of the cargo from the orlop deck, as soon as the weather would permit. In furtherance of these measures, we shaped a course for Madras, which we reached in five weeks afterwards, having in the mean time suffered serious privations from the scarcity of water, a greater part of which had been started in the hurricane, in order to lighten the ship, as also great anxiety from the state of the ship, well knowing that it was impossible that she could survive another gale. From the scarcity of materials we had great difficulty in providing temporary expedients for carrying sail; we however, by degrees, succeeded extremely well, and the Captain of a French ship, which we spoke two days before our arrival at Madras, expressed himself much surprised and delighted at the appearance which we, in this respect, presented. On reaching Madras, we were immediately supplied with anchors and other necessaries, and shortly proceeded to Bengal, accompanied by a Bengal pilot vessel. Fortunately we found at Madras, a ship on the point of sailing for England, and thus had the means of conveying information to our friends of the situation we were in.

Unhappily we had not spoken a single ship homeward bound from the time our leaving China, and therefore we well knew the anxiety that would be felt from the length of time that would elapse before any information could be received respecting us. On our arrival at Calcutta, after discharging our cargo, the ship was hauled into the dry dock, and after a survey held on her by order of Government, consisting of professional and scientific men the Bridgewater was condemned. Never did a ship present more melancholy demonstration of the weather she had experienced; every iron knee in the hold and orlop deck was started from its original situation, and stanchions and beams were in a like state. It was evident that she had received the greatest support from a tea cargo on board, which is extremely buoyant, and likewise added stability to the ship. Her stern frames presented a most singular appearance, being completely separated from the main, and Mr. Seppings, the Hon. Company's Surveyor, gave it as his opinion, that in another hour she would have there parted.

In reading the preceding narrative, how manifest is the finger of Providence; for had but a port been burst open, or a gun got adrift utter destruction must have been our inevitable fate; instead of which not a single man lost his life, and we were enabled to bring the ship into a port of safety. We may, indeed, well say that God was better to us than our fears. After the survey, the following letter was addressed by Commodore Sir John Hayes, as President, to the Secretary to the Board of Trade in Calcutta.

SERVICE.

"Calcutta, May 31st, 1830.

"Sir,—With reference to the Board's commands contained in your letter of the 24th instant, I have now the honour to submit the proceedings of the Committee of Survey held upon the Hon. Company's Ship Bridgewater, for the final determination of the Board and his Lordship in Council. In forwarding the proceedings alluded to, I deem it my duty to recommend to the especial consideration of the Board and of Government, the present unfortunate situation of Capt. Manderson, and the officers and crew of the H. C. S. Bridgewater, who have suffered so much by their exertions, zeal, perseverance, and endurance, under circumstances without parallel, during her last most disastrous voyage.

"First. In saving the ship and cargo after being stranded and dismasted at the entrance of Canton River.

"Secondly. In remasting refitting, and landing the ship under unprecedented difficulty and disadvantages; and lastly in conducting the Bridgewater safe into port, after encountering a hurricane of unequalled violence eastward of the French Islands, which arduous service could only have been effected (under the Deity) by the skill, ability, and unconquerable courage of British officers and crew. In conclusion, I should hope that under a liberal view of all the sufferings of the parties in question his Lordship in Council will be pleased to direct the whole to be sent to England as passengers at the expense of the Hon. Company, as they are eminently entitled to their highest consideration.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your faithful Servant,
(Signed) JOHN HAYES.

For C. Lindsay, Esq. Secretary, to the Board of Trade.

The Officers of the East India Company's Service, and the Junior United Service Club.—In consequence of no less than six officers of to East India Company's Service having been black-balled at the Junior United Service Club, a requisition for a General Meeting was sent to the Committee, and a Meeting to discuss the subject was held on the 12th of April. We subjoin the addrees of an old and gallant veteran officer, Colonel Nugent; as it was received with extraordinary enthusiasm by the Meeting, and may be productive of more cordiality for the future.

"Mr. Chairman,—I do not believe any person can address you with more propriety than I can on the subject of this Meeting, having had the honour to serve both His Majesty and the East India Company, and bearing the most sincere regard and respect for both services Seventeen years of the early part of my life were passed in India, where, for five years I commanded a battalion of native troops. It was my lot during that period, on one memorable occasion, to serve with His Majesty's troops with the 2d battalion of that glorious regimen, the 42d, now named the 73d, and bearing on its colours the word Mangalore, as an honourable memorial of their services. It was Commanded by Lieutenant Colonel John Campbell, who also commanded the garrison, and whose name deserves to be immortal, though he only survived for three weeks with the extraordinary perils and fatigues he had undergone, and his memory is dear to every British Soldier.

"Gentlemen, we were besieged, in a fort scarcely defensible, by Tippoo, with 100,000 men and 100 pieces of cannon, assisted by a French regiment and French engineers. He failed, by breaching and repeatedly storming, to take the place: but we were the victims of a treacherous cessation of arms during negotiations for peace, and were literally starved out of the place, when, of 2700 men of which the garrison originally consisted, only 330 marched out bearing their arms. Gentlemen had you witnessed, as I did, the harmony and cordiallity that existed not only between the King's and Company's officers, but also between the brave Highlanders and poor Sepoys; had you seen them fighting in the same battle, bleeding together, and often buried in the same grave; you would not refuse to the Company's officer returning to this country with a limited income, and often a shattered constitution, a happy home like this. And I can assert, from my own personal knowledge, that there are many more officers in that service who would be eqully distinguished had they the same opportunities.

I have heard it observed that the Company's officers have the Oriental Club to go to, and so, Gentlemen, have they the Albion tavern to go to, if their purses can afford it. But I am sure you will be glad to learn from me, who belong to the Oriental, that by the good management of your officers, your annual subscription and coffee-room charges are at least fifty per cent, below those of the Oriental.

"But there is one point of view, Gentlemen, in which I must beg you to consider this subject.

"By your Prospectus and by your Regulations, you invite the officers of the Company's army to join. Several of them assisted in forming this Club, you and some on your committee have assisted to conduct it. Now I will only put it to your feelings whether it is just, or I might almost say honourable to refuse them, in this pointed manner, admission to your Society. Your Army List will show you the proud list that have adorned that service, and I am certain there is not, in this room, one who has not heard of Sir Thomas Munro, Sir John Malcolm, Sir David Ouchterlony, Sir Barry Close, and many others equally distinguished.

"I am therefore fully satisfied, that on all future ballots, you will not make the smallest difference in your election between the services, and prove to the Company's Officers that no hostile feeling towards them prevails in the United Service Club." *United Service Journal.*

GREECE.

Capt. T. Abercromby Trant, in a work lately published in London, entitled, "Journey through Greece in 1830; with Remarks upon the actual state of the Naval and Military Power of the Ottoman Empire," gives the following description of the Greek Colony established by Dr. Howe:—

At Hexamilia we were hospitably received by Dr. Howe, the gentleman who has charge of the colony formed there by the American Philhellenist Committee, and redounding much to the credit of our Trans-Atlantic brethren. At the time England was contributing large subscriptions in favour of the suffering Greeks, the Americans likewise collected a sum of money for the same benevolent purpose; but having seen the manner in which English subscriptions were squandered, without the Greeks deriving any benefit therefrom, they resolved to keep the money in their own hands, and issue it in such a manner as the agents of the committee in Greece should determine. Dr. Howe commenced his operations at Ægina, during the time the island was crowded with fugitives from every part of Greece, many of whom were literally starving. These he relieved; but instead of giving the money he was entrusted with to the idle and dissolute, he obliged those he succoured to employ themselves in building the quay at Ægina—thus in a double sense benefitting the country; and when the Turks evacuated this part of the Morea, he entered upon his plan of forming a colony.

The original intention of the American Committee was, that one hundred of the poorest families should be located on this spot, in houses built for them at the expense of the Americans; they were in like manner to be provided with seeds, cattle, and agricultural implements; and, in return for their labour, were to pay half of the annual produce to the American fund. The government granted the land to them rent free during five years, at the termination of which they were to hold it on the same terms as the other leases of government. But some difficulties thrown in the way of this scheme by the President, prevented Dr. Howe from acting up to the full extent of his original plan and only forty families are now settled here. They are already far from want; and we cannot sufficiently admire the judgment which prompted the American committee to dispose of their funds in so praiseworthy a manner, instead of the pernicious example set by the London Committee, who disbursed their money with perfect imbecility. Many hundred pounds were expended in the purchase of mathematical instruments, (which no Greek could use, and were finally sent back to England); in printing presses, for a people who knew not how to read, and were calling for bodily not mental food; and in artillery which burst upon first the discharge.

Capt. Trant speaks of ship Mahmoud as being ready to launch in the Spring, at Constantinople, and as the largest ship in the world, and her proportions as perfect—

She has a flush deck, and is nine feet wider in her beam than the largest of our line of battle ships! Her length is 234 feet, and her width 65 feet; and her sides are four feet six inches thick. On her main deck she is to mount long brass 32 pounders; on her middle deck, 42 pounders; and on her lower deck, 68 pounders—besides four or more guns carrying enormous stone balls.—*Boston Advertiser, April 2.*

How to cure great Talkers.—When Beaumont by chance fell in with one of this genius, he used to put on a very serious countenance, look his man hard in the face, and address him, "My dear sir, do you know that I am subject to fits?"—'Well, sir, what of that?' the addressed would reply.—"Only, my dear sir," Beaumont would rejoin, "I am fearful if you keep talking you will bring one on!" The talker after this scarcely knew whether to laugh at to be angry, but it seldom failed to check his eloquence.

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